Amendments to the Specification are as follows:

On page 1, before the first paragraph insert:

This application is a divisional application of currently pending U.S. Application Serial 09/896,165 filed on October 6, 1999, entitled "Reflector Providing Particularly High Reflectance in an Intended Viewing Angle and Reflection Type Liquid Crystal Display Device Using the Same".

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 26 and ending on page 4, line 5 as follows:

The conventional reflector 71 described above enables one to obtain relatively good reflectance over a relatively wide angle due to the concave portions. However, as β shown in the comparative example of FIG. 7 or FIG. 12, the relatively higher reflection intensity peaks at the reflection angles 15° and 45°, which appear symmetrical with the reflection angle 30° being an axis of symmetry.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 22 and ending on page 5, line 4 as follows:

As seen in FIG. 17, directions in which a user usually looks at the display device 83 are concentrated in a range of the direction of the reflection light R_2 near the normal line P as opposed to a range of the reflection light R_3 in which the user has to look up at the display device 83 from a lower direction making it more difficult to see it. Therefore, for convenience of the users, it is desirable to secure a wide viewing angle while enhancing reflectance in the direction in which the reflection angle is smaller than reflection light.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 23 and ending on page 10, line 5 as follows:

If each of the concave portions is arranged apart from each other, an opening between each of the concave portions becomes a flat surface, thus increasing the flat surface reflection, and therefore, it would become harder to obtain sufficient diffuse reflection within a limited pixel range. Thus, it is preferable that each of the

concave portions is arranged adjacent to each other. Moreover, if the concave portions were arranged regularly, the moiré pattern would generate. Therefore, it is preferable to arrange them randomly.

Please amend the paragraph on page 13, lines 12-23 as follows:

In addition, each of the concave portions is desirably formed randomly with depth in a range of 0.1 μm to 3 μm. In a case where the depth is less than 0.1 μm, regular reflection becomes too strong. In a case where the depth exceeds 3 μm, surfaces of convex portions cannot be filled with a smoothing film when concave portions are evened out in a later process, and it becomes impossible to obtain desirable reflection property. If the depth is set to a certain depth for all the concave portions, interference color of light would generate due to regularity, and a problem of coloring of the reflection light would occur.

Please amend the paragraph on page 15, lines 7-13 as follows:

The liquid crystal display device of the present invention is provided with a wide viewing angle and suitable directionality. Therefore, when it is incorporated in certain devices such as a notebook personal computer, a game machine and a cellular phone, it is possible to obtain sufficient brightness in the viewing angle which users typically views the device.

Please amend the paragraph on page 19, lines 22-27 as follows:

In the reflector in Embodiment 1 of the present invention, each of the concave portions is formed in non-spherical shape having a single minimal point. Therefore, a reflection angle of light changes smoothly so that reflection light does not ~~become~~produce glare in a particular viewing angle.

Please amend the paragraph on page 22, lines 19-24 as follows:

Moreover, the transparent electrodes 16 and 23 interposing the liquid crystal layer ~~23~~30 therebetween are formed in stripe pattern on a surface which cross perpendicular to each other so as to form a simple matrix display device in which intersecting areas of the stripes are pixel thereof.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 20 and ending on page 29, line 8 as follows:

The reflector having the above-described composition can be formed as follows though not limited thereto. First, as shown in FIG. 10A, a mold base material 37 of a flat plate having a flat surface made of a brass, a stainless steel, a tool steel or the like, for example, is fixed on a table of a rolling device. Then, the surface of the mold base material 37 is pressed by a diamond indenter 38 whose tip is in the particular shape corresponding to the concave portions 34 shown in FIG. 9. The diamond indenter 38 is moved up and down and pressed against the mold base material 37 while the mold base material 37 is moved in a horizontal direction. By repeating this operation for a number of times, the plurality of concave portions 37a with different depths and different pitches are formed on the surface of the mold base material 37, thus obtaining a mold 39 for forming a reflector shown in FIG. 10B.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 35, line 15 and ending on page 36, line 1 as follows:

As shown in FIG. 14, the reflection type liquid crystal display device includes a pair of substrate, a display side glass substrate 53 and a back-side glass substrate 54 with a thickness of 0.7 mm, for example, and a liquid crystal layer 55 interposed therebetween. A phase plate 56 made of polycarbonate resin, polyarylate resin or the like is provided on a top surface of the display side glass substrate 53. A first polarizing plate 57 is provided on a top surface side of the phase plate 56. On a lower side of the back-side glass substrate 54, a second polarizing plate 58 and the reflector 31 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. ~~8~~14 are provided in that order.